

Founded in 1999, the American Committee for Peace in Chechnya is the only private, non-governmental organization in North America exclusively dedicated to promoting the peaceful resolution of the [Second Chechen war](#) [1] [1] [2] [2]. Chaired by former National Security Advisor [Zbigniew Brzezinski](#), former Secretary of State [Alexander M. Haig](#) and former Congressman [Stephen J. Solarz](#), the committee is composed of more than one hundred distinguished Americans representing both major political parties and nearly every walk of life. Based at [Freedom House](#), the Committee's mission encompasses three distinct yet interrelated objectives:

Advocacy: Developing and promoting policies, through the U.S. government and international institutions, aimed at protecting civilians, improving conditions for refugees and securing a cease-fire;

Information: Advancing public awareness of the Chechen war, including its broader implications for democracy, human rights, and regional stability in both Russia and the former Soviet Union; and

Diplomacy: Convening private "Track II" talks between representatives of the Russian government and Chechen resistance aimed at developing a framework for ending the war and resolving Chechnya's long-term legal and political status.

To those ends, ACPC organizes educational programs for the public, develops policy recommendations for lawmakers and collaborates with an international network of more than 400 activists, journalists, scholars and non-governmental organizations.

The Committee distributes [Chechnya Today](#), a daily email news service, and [Chechnya Weekly](#), an online news magazine produced by the [Jamestown Foundation](#) and edited until 2004 by Lawrence A. Uzzell.

In keeping with its mandate to be an independent resource for the public and a good-faith arbiter for the warring parties, the committee does not accept financial assistance from the governments of Chechnya or Russia, or from private for-profit corporation with investments in the former Soviet Union.

- [Jamestown Foundation](#)
- [Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty](#)
- [Freedom House](#)

Western Atlas Inc. is the world's largest provider of seismic data to the oil industry and is the leading designer of assembly lines for U.S. vehicle manufacturers. The company was spun off from Litton Industries late in 1993. Sales during 1994, its first year of operation as an independent, topped \$2 billion. About 75 percent of those receipts were garnered from foreign operations.

Litton Industries, a leading manufacturer of high-tech defense equipment. Litton had purchased Western Geophysical in an attempt to diversify and diminish its dependence on government contracts. Western benefitted from Litton's deep pockets and technological resources and was able to remain relatively autonomous from an operating standpoint.

"Litton Western Atlas Acquires Halliburton Seismic Activities," Business Wire, December 14, 1993. Palmieri, Christopher, "Divide and Prosper," Forbes, November 21, 1994, p. 118.

Litton Industries invented and developed hundreds of different products for the military, including navigational electronics, computing equipment, electronic warfare equipment, and communications systems. Eventually, they held major shipyards and major contracts to build naval vessels. While building these ships, they installed their navigational systems, guidance and control for the ship and for its weaponry, electronic warfare and command centers in the bridge, and many other things.

By 1990, Litton Industries was a primary builder of large surface multi-mission combat ships for the US Navy. They were also providing much of the Navys overhaul, repair, modernization, ship design, and engineering as well, all for surface ships.

By the early 1990s, Litton Industries was too large to manage as one unit. It split into separate military and commercial companies. The military arm continued to be called Litton Industries. The commercial business, which included oilfield services, business and automated assembly line operations, was renamed Western Atlas Inc.

In April 2001, Northrop Grumman Corporation acquired Litton Industries for about 3.6 billion dollars.

For the past 15 years BJ Services has been providing pipeline, process and well services in Kazakhstan. In 1994, the company provided nitrogen and helium leak detection, and drying services on a major project in Tengiz. Just three years later, the company opened a permanent base in 1997 in Almaty, and has continued to expand consistently throughout the region. In addition to its ongoing support of the Karachaganak project, the process and pipeline services group supplied commissioning services on the sour gas injection (SGI) project as part of the Parson Flour Daniels (PFD) project in Tengiz and the Atyrau refinery upgrade project in Atyrau, and pipeline precommissioning services on portions of the Kashagan field development experimental programme project in the North Caspian.

The Company Petro Alliance was established in 1995 to perform seismic surveys and well logging on the territory of the former USSR. Gradually the range of services has been expanding and as a result the Company has gained a competitive edge in providing all services in field exploration and development.

The forerunner of the Company is MD SEIS company, one of the first joint ventures in the oil and gas industry established in 1989 by the Central Geophysical Expedition of the USSR Ministry of Oil Industry and American Geophysical Company PGI.

Such oil and gas giants as LUKoil, Gazprom, Rosneft, TNK-BP and Shell command the services of the Company.

1994

The Company acquired “Academic Halivkin” vessel, later named “Baky” which was upgraded in accordance with the modern geophysical standards and fitted out with new tools (double source, triple streamer) for offshore surveys. In March 1995 the vessel was active in operations in the Azerbaijan sector of the Caspian Sea.

The company is also famous for performing the first Super Frac, by injecting 490 t of proppant in one stage and as the pioneer and leader in integrated drilling services in the Russian sector of Caspian offshore, Kazakhstan and Turkmenia. Pity BP Amoco’s super frac failed in the gulf. Haliburton should have known better.

MD Seis executive *name withheld* working with a financial-services firm called Lorne House, based in a mansion next to a medieval castle. Lorne House also set up various small energy companies whose names often were variations on the word Lukoil, such as Lukoil International Ltd

Several of the companies that sent money to the trusts were cited in a 1993 lawsuit by a U.S. oil-service firm called Frankenburg Inc. It alleged in U.S. district court in Houston that Lukoil executives had pushed Frankenburg out of a Siberian contract in favor of one of the newly set up companies -- one that Frankenburg said was part-owned by****. In court filings, the executives denied such ownership. Lukoil, without admitting wrongdoing, settled the suit the next year with a payment that a Frankenburg lawyer described as "large."

This wasn't MD Seis's only activity, however. Bank records show that a Panamanian unit of MD Seis held a Viennese bank account that funded 16 Visa cards in the names of Lukoil executives and their family members. Lukoil says that no company funds were diverted for the benefit of its executives.

For instance, about \$6 million flowed to Angora from one such company called Lukoil Scandinavia, said Ernst & Young. "It would appear unusual, given Vitaly Schmidt's stake in Lukoil, for him to receive payments from Lukoil Scandinavia for no apparent reason," the accountants' report said.

On the death of **** Lorne House agreed in 1998 to pay ***** \$14.8 million as the administrator of his father's estate. Mr. Gremillion of Akin Gump intervened, seeking a say in the control of the estate and saying he represented a step-aunt of *****.

Mr. Gremillion has been identified as a Lukoil attorney in numerous news accounts, beginning with coverage of the Frankenburg lawsuit in Houston. But in this case, he filed an affidavit with the Isle of Man court saying that while Akin Gump had long represented Lukoil, in this action.

U.K.

The Privy Council ruling revealed that after Mr. Schmidt died, Lorne House assigned the task of overseeing the Angora trust to another of his old friends from Siberia, the CEO of the supplier of seismic data, MD Seis.

That firm, under a new name, recently was sold to the U.S. oilfield-services company Schlumberger Ltd. Securities filings on the sale revealed that among the seismic firm's main shareholders was Mr. Basnet, the Lorne House official ***** dealt with.

Avocet Surveillance (powered by BabelFish- Integrated Data and Visualization Framework for Production Operations. Webcam Surveillance Monitor is an advanced video surveillance software) The Company has branches in Moscow, Kogalym, Ufa, and representative offices in Astrakhan, Arkhangelsk, Nizhnevartovsk, Uraj, Baku, Alma-Ata, and Ashkhabad.

A large number of projects have been implemented in Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Caspian Sea, Timano-Pechora, Western Siberia, Orenburg region and elsewhere.

Hookers, spies, cases full of dollars...how BP spent £45m to win 'Wild East' oil rights

BP executives working for Lord Browne spent millions of pounds on champagne-fuelled sex parties to help secure lucrative international oil contracts.

The company also worked with MI6 to help bring about changes in foreign governments, according to an astonishing account of life inside the oil giant.

Les Abrahams, who led BP's successful bid for a multi-million-pound deal with one of the former Soviet republics, today claims that Browne - who was forced to resign as chief executive last month after the collapse of legal proceedings against The Mail on Sunday - presided over an "anything goes" regime of sexual licence, spying and financial sweeteners.

Scroll down for more...

He also claims that Home Secretary John Reid was arrested at gunpoint on a BP-funded foreign trip for being out on the streets after a military curfew had been imposed.

Mr Abrahams tells how he spent £45 million in expenses over just four months of negotiations with Azerbaijan's state oil company.

Armed with a no-limit company credit card, he ordered supplies of champagne and caviar to be flown on company jets into the boomtown capital, Baku, to be consumed at the "sex parties".

The hospitality continued in London, where prostitutes were hired on the BP credit card to entertain visiting Azerbaijanis.

Mr Abrahams, an engineer by training, joined BP in 1991, just as the disintegration of the Soviet Union had triggered a "new gold rush" by oil multi-nationals seeking a share of the 200 billion barrels of oil reserves beneath the Caspian Sea.

While employed by BP, Mr Abrahams says he was persuaded to work for MI6 by John Scarlett, now head of the service but then its head of station in Moscow.

He says he was passing information to Scarlett in faxes and at one-to-one meetings in the Russian capital.

He also claims that BP was working closely with MI6 at the highest levels to help it to win business in the region and influence the political complexion of governments.

Mr Abrahams worked for BP's XFI unit - Exploring Frontiers International - which specialises in opening new markets in often unstable parts of the world.

He said Lord Browne, then BP's head of exploration, allocated a budget of £45 million to cover the first year's costs of the Baku operation.

"The order came from Browne's aides to 'get them anything they want'.

"By 'them', they meant local officials in Azerbaijan," Mr Abrahams said.

"There were 20 or 30 people working on it at BP head office, and we soon had a steady stream of executives coming over as negotiators. We got through the money in just four months - after which it was simply increased without question."

He described a Wild West world in which oil executives with briefcases full of dollars rubbed shoulders with mafia members, prostitutes and fixers and cut their deals in smoke-filled back rooms.

"The BP officials would come out to Baku in groups of five or six, every

week," he said.

"Sometimes I would charter an entire Boeing 757 to carry as few as seven staff. Their main base was the hard currency bar of the old Intourist hotel - so named because it accepted only dollars and was only open to foreigners.

"It was full of prostitutes and many of us, including me, used them on a regular basis, although we quickly established they all worked for the KGB.

"If we went back to the rooms, not only were they bugged, but the girls would quiz us closely about what we were doing and where we were going, and reported straight back to their handlers.

"Everywhere was bugged, and all the phones were tapped. One of our executives was recorded saying unflattering things about the president, and his comments were played back to us in a meeting with local state oil company officials.

"We were then told clearly that he was no longer welcome in the country."

Mr Abrahams helped to forge links with the local officials by throwing lavish parties. He said the Azerbaijani girls who worked in the BP office, which occupied a floor of the Sovietskaya hotel, would attend the parties and routinely provide "sexual favours".

They were also presumed to work for the local intelligence services.

"There was one girl, called Natasha, assigned to teach us Russian, but it usually ended up as more than that. She would use the intimate opportunity to ask us questions about what we were up to.

"Caviar and champagne were consumed at the parties, which would start in the bars but inevitably end with the girls in the rooms.

"We had a company American Express card with no name on it which we could use to draw out \$10,000 a time to pay for entertaining without ever having to account for it.

"Our local fixer was called 'Zulfie', who would help find girls, drink and occasionally hashish. We always suspected he worked for the KGB, because he was so well connected.

"A lot of the BP men's marriages went wrong. Either they ended up with the local girls, or the wives would find out - often because the girls would ring their home numbers "by accident".

"I don't believe that Browne didn't know everything that was going on. He came out to Baku on five or six occasions."

Mr Abrahams, who left BP in 1994, said his first marriage buckled because of his work in Baku. He has since remarried and lives in West London with his new wife Lana and six-year-old daughter Anastasia. He now works as an adviser to the EU.

He said BP applied the same laissez-faire attitude to hospitality when Azerbaijani officials came to the UK during the negotiations.

"I was given a hotline number which connected to a desk in the Foreign Office. It meant visas could be granted instantly for the Azerbaijanis and collected on arrival at the airport, rather than taking the usual several weeks.

"We had bundles of cash to spend on them when they got here, and could again use the corporate card without restraint.

"We would typically have a dinner at which Lord Browne would be present, then he would go home and we would head off to somewhere like the Gaslight Club in Piccadilly - where girls would dance topless and you would get charged £250 for your drink.

"Our guests would usually want girls to go back with afterwards. Sometimes we could persuade the girls in the clubs, but more often we would just phone up an escort agency.

"We could charge them straight to the BP Amex card. But it sometimes

became problematic. One group of Khazak Oil officials stripped their hotel rooms in Aberdeen bare, including the sheets and pillowcases, and they would usually clear out the minibars wherever they were staying."

All the entertaining paid off in September 1992 when BP signed a £300 million deal to exploit the Shah Deniz oilfields.

Mr Abrahams says that a key factor in securing the deal was an £8 million payment BP made that year to SOCAR, the state-owned oil company in Azerbaijan, for the right to use a construction yard on the edge of the Caspian Sea.

"It was effectively a sweetener to help to secure the deal - and it worked," he said.

Among the guests at a dinner and ceremony at Baku's Gulistan Palace to celebrate the Shah Deniz deal were Lord Browne and Baroness Thatcher.

Mr Abrahams says he was told to ensure that everything ran smoothly for the event, including meeting Browne's fastidious requirements.

"I had his favourite brand of water, Hildon, and his preferred foods flown out in advance, and I made sure money was paid for police escorts and to circumvent immigration procedures at the airport for Browne and his entourage.

"That evening, he personally handed me a briefcase containing a cheque for \$30 million (£15million), to close the deal.

"He was so keen to wear a particular shirt, which he had left at the airport, that I persuaded the chief of police to close off the roads so his cavalcade could go via the airport to collect it."

In 1993, Mr Abrahams played host to a group of MPs who visited Baku as guests of BP, including Harold Elletson - then a Tory MP but now an adviser to the Liberal Democrats - and Home Secretary John Reid, a Shadow Defence Minister at the time.

"John flew out in the BP Gulfstream jet," he recalls.

"After dinner, we went drinking in the hard currency bar. He was drinking a lot - this was a year before he gave up for good - and I grew worried as it got closer to the time of the curfew imposed because of the tense political situation at the time.

"I said, 'Come on John, we have to get back to the hotel.' But as we left, he was swaying around and being very noisy.

"I urged him not to draw attention to us because we weren't meant to be still on the streets. But then a van load of police armed with Kalashnikovs pulled up and asked us what we were doing.

"He said, 'I am a British politician...' I urged him to be quiet, but then he said to one of the policemen, 'If you don't take that f***ing Kalashnikov out of my face I'm going to stick it up your f***ing a***.'

"With that, we were arrested and shoved at gunpoint into the back of the van.

"It was only after I persuaded the driver to go to the hotel to speak to the intelligence officer there that they released us. John had only about two hours' sleep, then was up at 5.30am to fly to the nearby war zone of Nagorno Karabakh. He was completely hung over."

Some of Mr Abrahams' most intriguing claims surround the alleged co-operation between BP and the British intelligence services to secure a more pro-Western, pro-business regime in the country.

He says the operation, masterminded by Scarlett in Moscow, contributed to the coup in May 1992 which saw President Ayaz Mutalibov toppled by Abulfaz Elchibey, and then to a second change a year later which saw Haydar Aliyev take power.

Just months after Aliyev was installed, BP signed the so-called 'contract of the century', a £5 billion deal which placed BP at the head of an oil exporting consortium.

John Scarlett, says Mr Abrahams, "approached me very subtly and asked me to help to gather information for him.

"Because my daily route to the construction yard passed the supply routes for Nagorno Karabakh, he asked me to report on troop and weapons movements. And BP's deputy representative in Russia seemed very close to the embassy, too.

"BP supported both coups, both through discreet moves and open political support. Our progress on the oil contracts improved considerably after the coups."

Subsequently released Turkish secret service documents claimed BP had discussed an 'arms for oil' deal with the assistance of MI6, under which the company would use intermediaries to supply weapons to Aliyev's supporters in return for the contract.

When the documents emerged in 2000, BP denied supplying arms - although sources admitted its representatives had "discussed the possibility".

A BP spokesman said last night of Mr Abrahams' claims: "There are some facts in his account that are accurate, but we don't recognise most of it. We regard it as fantasy."

A spokeswoman for John Reid said she had no comment and the Foreign Office said of Mr Abrahams' claims: "We neither confirm nor deny anyone's allegations in relation to intelligence matters."

U.S. Role in Central Asia

"Stability is already a thing of the past in the Fergana Valley" (extending through Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan—Central Asia's largest/population center), observed Barnett R. Rubin of the Council of Foreign Relations.

He stated in an interview quoted on the Soros Institute web site:

[T]he international community, and the U.S. in particular, are already engaged in Central Asia and the Fergana Valley, looking for oil and gas, planning pipeline routes, pressuring governments on their economic policies, trying to establish a security structure, trying to cooperate with or displace Russia in many fields including the military one, and so on....

Rubin said that the region from Central Asia through Afghanistan and Pakistan could become "a zone of perpetual violence and conflict like the Great Lakes region of Central Africa, with several ongoing wars that keep spreading....

And in this region there are also nuclear weapons and materials, unlike in Central and East Africa. So the threat...is very serious."

Tajikistan: Tajikistan is made up of many minorities, cultures, clans, and languages, with Tajiks constituting only 65 percent of the population. Since the breakup of the U.S.S.R., the country has suffered from severe economic problems—including a devastating 60 percent drop in GDP, which fuels conflict. In 1992, the Islamic Party of the Resurrection seized power. They were supported from Iran, where the same language, Farsi, is spoken. Later, Kolkhoz farmers rose in armed revolt and brought President Emomali Rakhmonov to power in November 1992, and the Islamic opposition fled to Afghanistan. They returned later, "now sponsored by Pakistan, in neat American uniforms, with Stingers, night vision equipment, Motorola radio stations, and jeeps."³⁹

A bloody civil war followed, causing 200,000 casualties and 500,000 refugees. In June 1997, Rakhmonov conceded one-third of the ministerial offices to the Muslim opposition under a peace treaty which created a coalition government of opposing forces. Rakhmonov again won the presidency in recent elections, part of a three-year-old peace process. Renewed fighting is already erupting. Many of the Islamic fundamentalist factions are backed by forces in Afghanistan and Uzbekistan both of which border on Tajikistan. This border is a major crossing point for Afghan heroin and other contraband. Assassinations and kidnappings are escalating, therefore Rakhmonov requested that Russia reinforce the Russian-led 201st motorized rifle division—a 15,000 to 20,000-strong force.⁴⁰

Kyrgyzstan: Kyrgyzstan, which borders on China, has not escaped the conflicts fomented in Central Asia. In August 1999, the Uzbek warlord, Juma Namangan, invaded Kyrgyzstan from Tajikistan with 2,000 men. The scenario was identical to Basayev's invasion of Dagestan. Earlier, Namangan had fought with Islamic rebels in Tajikistan, and then had engaged the Taliban in Afghanistan. His forces consist of Tajik, Afghans, Arabs, and Uzbeks.⁴¹

Uzbekistan: Uzbekistan lies west of Kirghizistan in Central Asia. As mentioned above, the Fergana Valley which runs through Uzbekistan promises to

be the location of increasing conflicts fomented by the same forces as in other Central Asian countries. Under NATO's Partnership for Peace program, Uzbek soldiers have trained with U.S. paratroopers in the Fergana Valley and even larger NATO-sponsored military maneuvers have been held with Uzbekistan.

On January 5 2003, six Algerians were arrested at their apartment in London, United Kingdom on charges of "being in the possession of objects which give rise to reasonable suspicions of the intention of carrying out preparing, or instigating an act of terrorism" and for trying to "develop or produce a chemical weapon." Following the arrests, authorities discovered traces of ricin in the apartment located in Wood Green, located in northern London. They also discovered castor oil beans and equipment for crushing the beans. Those arrested are believed to be part of a terrorist cell known as the "Chechen network" which may have ties to the Algerian group behind the millennium bomb plots in the United States. Members of the cell are Algerians who received training in Chechnya and the former Soviet republic of Georgia. Authorities stated that they believe the ricin discovered was only part of a larger batch that they believe was removed from the apartment before the arrests. Police stated that they were continuing to search for the missing ricin. All but one of the suspects was acquitted of charges in April, 2005.

The hasty return of Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin to Moscow from his tour of Siberia speaks of the seriousness with which he views the two suicide bombings in the Moscow Metro on the morning of March 29, 2010, for which responsibility is reported to have been claimed by Doku Umarov, the Chechen terrorist leader, who heads an organization called the Martyrs' Battalion Riyadus-Salikhiyn.

2. Umarov initially called himself the President of the



**DOKU UMAROV, HAD GRADUATED FROM AN ELITE
U.S. SUBVERSION AND RECONNAISSANCE
SCHOOL AND HAD SERVED ON A CONTRACT BASIS
IN A U.S. MARINE BATTALION**

"Chechen Republic of Ichkeria" -- the term the separatists use for a Chechen territory independent of Russia. He assumed this position in 2006 after the then Chechen rebel leader Abdul-Khalim Sadulayev was killed in an encounter with the Russian security forces. The next year, he designated himself the Amir of the Caucasian Islamic Caliphate.

3. Umarov was born in April 1964 in the village of Kharsenoi in southern Chechnya. He graduated from the construction faculty of the Oil Institute in Grozny. He joined the anti-Russian movement in Chechnya in the 1990s and participated in both the Chechen wars in the 1990s. Till he took over the leadership of the movement in 2006, he was opposed to indiscriminate attacks on civilians. Since designating himself as the Amir, he has become as ruthless in killing people indiscriminately as his predecessors and other Chechen terrorists.

4. In a statement issued on August 21, 2009, his organization had said that it would no longer confine its battle to the Caucasian region, but would attack Russia's industrial centers, factories and infrastructure. It added: "To carry out these tasks, groups have been created and sent to a host of Russian regions with the aim of carrying out industrial sabotage. The priority targets laid out for them are gas pipelines, oil pipelines, the destruction of electricity stations and high-voltage power lines, and sabotage at factories."

5. The Chechens had been warning from time to time since 1995 of their plans to attack strategic economic targets in Russian territory outside the Caucasian region, including nuclear power stations, but had never carried out their threats. Last year, they had claimed responsibility for an explosion in a Siberian hydel power station, but their claim was refuted by the Russian authorities. According to the Russians, it was an accident for which the Chechens claimed responsibility in order to create panic. The Chechens had repeatedly demonstrated a capability for attacking soft targets such as the Moscow Metro, inter-city trains, a Moscow theatre etc, but had not exhibited a capability for attacking hard targets outside the Caucasian region.

6. They have the habit of making exaggerated claims of their responsibility for terrorist actions. Their claims last year of having caused the derailment of a train from Moscow to St. Petersburg were refuted by Russian officials. They contended that Umarov's group had the habit of projecting any

accident of a spectacular nature as caused by it. It is often difficult to establish the authenticity of its claims.

7. The US and other Western countries had not been viewing the Chechen terrorists with the same seriousness as the Russians and have been dismissing Russian evidence of Chechens' links with Al Qaeda and the role of Saudi money and Pakistani motivation and training in keeping the Chechen terrorism alive and active. American skepticism over Russian allegations of Chechen links with Al Qaeda is influenced by the fact that no Chechens were captured by the US forces in Afghanistan, there are no Chechen detainees in the Guantanamo Bay detention centre in Cuba and the Chechens have never threatened Western nationals and interests despite their advocacy of the creation of a Caucasian Islamic Caliphate, which has been inspired by Osama Bin Laden's objective of a global Islamic Caliphate.

8. Despite the US skepticism, it is a fact that during the first tenure of Nawaz Sharif as the Prime Minister (1990-93), the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan, then headed by Lt.Gen.Javed Nasir, had taken an active interest in helping the Chechen terrorists through training and other assistance with the help of money provided by the Saudi intelligence and charity organizations. The ISI used the Tablighi Jamaat (TJ) for this purpose.

9. It was during his tenure as the DG of the ISI that Lt. Gen. Nasir, in his capacity as Adviser to TJ, drew up plans for the revival of Islam in the Central Asian Republics (CARs), Chechnya and Dagestan in Russia and Xinjiang in China with the help of the TJ workers and funds from Saudi Arabia. A large number of Pakistani, Saudi and Jordanian workers of the TJ were sent on preaching and proselytising missions to these countries and recruits for clerical posts in these countries were brought to Pakistan for training in Islamic religious practices. Simultaneously, they were also given arms training in the camps of the Harkat-ul-Mujahideen (HUM), the Harkat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami (HUJI) and the Lashkar-e-Toiba (LET) in Pakistan and Afghanistan. They were also sent on proselytising missions to other countries with Pakistani TJ workers to expose them to Muslim communities in the rest of the Ummah. After his removal from the ISI in 1993 under US pressure, Lt. Gen. Nasir himself frequently went on preaching missions to these countries.

10. An idea of the tremendous headway made by the TJ under the guidance of Lt.Gen.Nasir and with Saudi money in promoting Wahabism in these countries could be had from the fact that whereas in 1991, when the USSR collapsed, there was not a single mosque in Chechnya and Dagestan, by 1999 every village had a mosque, allegedly constructed with Saudi money. The TJ also organised visits by selected Muslims from Chechnya and Dagestan to Saudi Arabia on Haj/Umra.

11.Many members of the so-called independent Chechen Cabinet when Boris Yeltsin was the Russian President had been trained in Pakistan by the TJ and, during their annual vacation, used to go on preaching missions for the TJ in Chechnya itself as well as in Dagestan and the CARs.

12. In the last week of June,1995, the Interfax news agency of Moscow had quoted Arkady Volski, the Russian peace negotiator for Chechnya, as claiming that after an incident of kidnapping of 1,500 hostages in the South Russian town of Budennovsk in early June, Shamil Basayev, the Chechen terrorist leader, had escaped to Pakistan where he had been given asylum. In a statement issued at Moscow on June 27, 1995, Tanvir Ahmad Khan, the then Pakistani Ambassador to Russia, had described the claim as false and warned that such allegations would damage Russia's relations with Pakistan.

13.The Russian authorities refuted the statement of the Pakistani Ambassador and alleged that Basayev had been living in Pakistan since 1991 when he had fled there after his involvement in the hijacking of a Russian plane to Turkey and that from Pakistan he had periodically been visiting Chechnya to organise terrorist incidents. In July,1995, Sergei Stepashin, who was in charge of counter-terrorist operations in Chechnya, and Gen. Nikol Ajev, chief of the Russian Border Security Service, alleged in separate statements that Basayev was amongst a group of Chechen terrorists trained in Pakistani camps.

14. Another Chechen terrorist leader reportedly trained in the camps of the HUM in Pakistan and Afghanistan was Salman Raduyev, who led a group of Chechen extremists on a raid into the Dagestan town of Kizlyar in January, 1996, and took 2,000 Russian hostages. After this incident, then President Yeltsin alleged that the raiding party under Raduyev included Pakistani mercenaries.

15. The Russian press thereafter carried a number of reports emanating from official sources in Moscow that the extremist elements behind the Islamic revolt in Chechnya had been trained in Pakistan. Strongly refuting these reports, the Pakistani Foreign Office said: "These reports do not serve to promote good ties between Pakistan and Russia which we desire. We hope Russia will also reciprocate our wishes. "

16. In a statement on January 17, 1996, the Pakistani Foreign Office strongly denied Russian allegations that Pakistani mercenaries were helping Chechen rebels indulging in acts of terrorism in Dagestan.

17. In a statement on January 13, 1998, the Russian Foreign Office described as inadmissible a statement of Zafarul Haq, Pakistan's Minister For Religious Affairs, expressing Pakistan's support for "the noble cause of the Chechen Muslims". He reportedly made this statement while welcoming a delegation of Chechen separatist leaders in his office in Islamabad.

18. In November, 1998, a high level delegation of the so-called independent Government of Chechnya led by Abdul Wahid Ibrahim in charge of Central Asian and Afghan Affairs in the Chechen Foreign Office, visited Afghanistan for the first time and reached an agreement on the establishment of formal relations between the Taliban-led Government of Kabul and the so-called independent Government of Chechnya.

19. During the same month, the Russian authorities expelled from the Bashkortostan region a delegation of six preachers of the TJ for making anti-Moscow statements during their preachings. A statement of the Federal Security Service said that their statements were "aimed at fuelling ethnic and religious hostility and offending the dignity of other religious groups." The preachers were to go to Chechnya and Dagestan in January, 1999, but their visas were cancelled and they were expelled.

20. After the outbreak of terrorist incidents in Dagestan from August 7, 1999, the Russian authorities were repeatedly alleging that the incidents were organised by a raiding party of about 2,000 Chechens from Chechnya jointly led by Basayev and a former Colonel of the Jordanian Army called Khattab, that the Chechens were assisted by a multi-national group of 200 foreign mercenaries led by a Pakistani called Abu Abdulla Jafar, who was in charge of a training camp in Chechnya, that before the raids the raiders

participated in a special prayer service in Chechnya conducted by three Pakistani Wahabi preachers called Sheikh Abdul Azim, Junaid Bagadadi and Abdul Omar and that Abdul Omar also read out to the raiders a fatwa received from a group of Saudi muftis calling upon them to establish an Islamic state in Dagestan.

21. Following a denial of these allegations by Mansur Alam, the then Pakistani Ambassador, who wrote a letter on the subject to "Izvestia", the paper quoted Gen. Vladimir Rushailo, the Russian Interior Minister, as saying that "mercenaries from a number of foreign countries, above all Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and the UAE, have been taking part in the fighting in Dagestan" and that the Russian security services had concrete information about the involvement of the secret services of some Muslim countries in the Dagestan violence.

22. "Izvestia" also identified Abu Abdulla Jafar as a Pashtun who had been residing in Chechnya for some years and running a training camp at a place called Serzhenyurt. The paper also alleged that the activities of the mercenaries in Chechnya and Dagestan were being funded by Osama bin Laden.

23. After the Taliban Government in Kabul formally recognized the so-called independent Chechen Government in November 1998, many Chechens from Chechnya went to Afghanistan and joined a group of members of the Chechen diaspora from Jordan, Turkey and other countries who were assisting the Taliban in its fight against the Northern Alliance of Ahmed Shah Masood. These Chechens---indigenous Chechens from Chechnya as well as Arabs of Chechen origin from the diaspora who were called Arab Chechens---- crossed over into the North Waziristan area of Pakistan along with bin Laden and his followers in 2001-02 and started working as instructors in the training camps of different terrorist organizations such as the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), the anti-Shia Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LEJ), which is a Pakistani Punjabi organization etc.

24. While no definitive estimate of the number of Chechens operating from sanctuaries in Pakistani territory were available, the Pakistani media periodically carried reports of their presence and activities. It was the Chechen instructors, who motivated the Pashtuns of Pakistan to take to

suicide terrorism. Chechen instructors assisted Qari Hussain Mehsud of the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) in training suicide bombers.

25. The Pakistani media reported on November 19, 2008, that three tribal elders, who had escaped from Taliban captivity in the Bajaur Agency, had claimed the presence of a large number of foreigners in the Taliban ranks, including Chechens, Uzbeks, Tajiks and Sudanese.

26. On May 22, 2009, the Bloomberg news agency reported as follows: “Pakistani authorities said fighters from Uzbekistan and Chechnya are among foreign forces helping the Taliban battle the army in the north western Swat Valley. “There is no doubt that some Uzbeks, Chechens and people of other nationalities were found involved with their designs to create an insurgency in Swat,” Information Minister Qamar Zaman Kaira told reporters yesterday in the capital, Islamabad, according to the official Associated Press of Pakistan.”

27. It was reported by sections of the Iranian media on October 4, 2009, that Pakistan’s intelligence agencies’ preliminary investigation had revealed that ‘Uzbeks, Chechens and Afghans’ were among Al Qaeda suspects held during the army operation in the South Waziristan Agency. The detainees also included an Algerian and some Arabic-speaking nationals, the daily “Dawn” reported.

28. Since 1995, an unestimated number of Arabs have been fighting along with the Chechens in the Caucasian region. The more prominent amongst them were Ibn Khattab, Mohammad bin Abdullah al-Seif and Abu al-Walid, all Saudi nationals, and Abu Hafs al Hurdani, a Jordanian. On September 18, 2002, the Caspian Studies Program had organized a seminar at the Kennedy School of Government in the Harvard University on the Chechen diaspora. Wasfi Kailani, an anthropologist at the University of Yarmouk, who was the main speaker, said that much of the foreign presence in and funding for the Chechen conflict had come from Saudi Arabia. Kailani added that Saudi militants had come to Chechnya to participate in what they saw as a jihad and Saudi missionaries had come to the region to teach Wahhabi Salafism to ex-communists who were embracing Islam after decades of Communist rule in the Soviet Union. He also said that diaspora Chechens were supporting the Chechen movement through a variety of means such as volunteering to fight in Chechnya, running web sites to propagate the Chechen cause etc. According to him,

several members of the Taliban and a number of "Arab Afghans" went from Afghanistan to Chechnya in order to join the fight against Russian forces, viewing this as part of their Islamic obligation.

29. Western skepticism about the Russian evidence regarding the links of the Chechen terrorists with Al Qaeda has been coming in the way of strong action against the Chechen terrorists operating from Pakistani sanctuaries with Saudi money. This skepticism can be compared to the US skepticism over Indian evidence regarding the international dimensions of the Lashkar-e-Toiba (LET) and its links with Al Qaeda. Only after the LET killed six US nationals in Mumbai during its sea-borne terrorist strikes in the last week of November, 2008, did the Americans start admitting that the LET had become as dangerous as Al Qaeda. The Chechen terrorists have till now not targeted US nationals and interests. Hence, the US skepticism continues. This is a short-sighted approach and will weaken the war against global jihadi terrorism. The LET did not target Americans till November, 2008. That did not make it any the less dangerous as a terrorist organization. The Chechen terrorists are as ruthless and dangerous as the LET or any other associate of Al Qaeda. The world has to be concerned over their activities before it becomes too late.

Those behind the bombing in Moscow's Metro system, which took 39 lives – and shook the building that houses Russia's Federal Security Bureau (FSB) – must be "scraped from the bottom of the sewers" and exposed, said Vladimir Putin. But what if that particular sewer leads all the way back to Washington and London?

Russia has accused Chechen rebels of planning and carrying out the suicide bombings, but that may be just the beginning of understanding who and what is behind a long line of terrorist attacks that started in the 1990s and continues to the present day. Last September, Russian-backed Chechen President Ramzan Kadyrov told Reuters he had good reason to believe the US and Britain were covertly aiding the Chechen rebels: "We are fighting U.S. and British special services in the mountains," said Kadyrov:

"There was a terrorist named Chitigov, he worked for the CIA. He had U.S. citizenship. He was a brigadier general under Khattab. When we destroyed him – I led the operation then – we found an American driving license on him, and his other documents were American."

Rizvan Chitigov, the number three man in the Chechen insurgency, with the title of minister of defense and military intelligence in the insurgent "government," was killed in a joint Russian-Chechen government operation when he returned to his native district of Shali in 2005. He was known as "the American," because he had lived in the US for years; "the Chemist," because he specialized in the procurement and deployment of poisons (ricin, poisonous gases, etc.), and "Marine," because he is said to have been trained at a Marine camp during his American sojourn. As a young man, he was quite the macho, according to an account in Kommersant, tearing around town in a fire engine and scaring the bejesus out of the villagers, who moved quickly out of his way:

"At the beginning of perestroika the young Shali fireman left for the USA with the help of some international Moslem foundation which had opened its representative office in Chechnya. What Rizvan Chitigov was actually doing during these four years abroad is unknown, but on his return to Shali in 1994 he explained to his compatriots that he had graduated from an elite subversive and reconnaissance school and had signed on to the marine squad. He said that a career in the US Navy had been awaiting him but in the strange land he had met a co-religionist Amir Hattab who had explained to the young Chechen that he should be in Chechnya in the hard times for his motherland, not in the US. So the two set off for Chechnya."

Chitigov rose quickly to become the Chechen terrorists' third-in-command, almost on the same level as the top commanders Shamil Basayev and Ibn Al-Khattab. Indeed, he seemed to have an independent source of funding, and the reach of his battalions stretched all the way to Russia's urban centers – Moscow, Samara, Voronezh , and Rostov-on-Don – which were targets of suicide bombers dispatched at his command. In 1999, he was personally involved with the kidnapping and execution of four OSCE personnel. In 2001, Russian security services obtained information that Commander Chitigov had procured "weapons of mass destruction," in this case the deadly poison ricin. This was reportedly the main topic at a meeting of the Chechen terrorist network in the United Arab Emirates, and the plan to deploy the deadly poison against Russian soldiers would have come to fruition if the FSB hadn't discovered the ricin cache hidden in an underground bunker in the Gudermes region. Thus Chitigov acquired his nom de guerre "Chemist."

This ruthless terrorist met his end when, according to Ria Novosti, Russian security services "intercepted a mobile telephone conversation and established where Chitigov could be hiding after spending the winter in Baku. A three-room flat was checked three times, but nobody was found. But when the security service officers were leaving the flat the fourth time, they heard a noise. It turned out that Chitigov had spent over three days in a small niche in a wall masked by tiles. The terrorist was in a hurry to leave the flat and dropped a tiled panel on the floor."Chitigov was killed in the subsequent gunfight.

Chitigov's links to the US include reports that, according to the Moscow News, "Chitigov had a green card — a permanent residence permit in the U.S." The Russian government openly accused him of being a CIA agent. Aleksandr Zdanovich, head of Russia's Federal Security Service directorate for cooperation programs, told "Russia Today":

"Rezvan Chitigov, who I have named and whose photo I have shown you from the computer, lived in the USA for a long time. There are very serious grounds for suspecting him to be a CIA agent. He leads one of the most cruel group of terrorists. He is virtually [Ibn Al] Khattab's security service head. I would say, in this respect, that he was a very well-trained person. Khattab would not have appointed a person to such a post if had not undergone some kind of professional training."

This botnet attacked a variety of websites, however, four of them caught my attention.

1. bachuna.net

2009-12-15 05:00:01

flood http bachuna.net

The attackers began flooding bachuna.net on 2009-12-15. The attacks appear to relate to Ukrainian news stories ([here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)) which broke around the same time as the attacks started involving a judge named Oleg Bachun and two competing websites bachuna.net and bachun.net. While the former was supportive of the judge the latter implicated him in illegal activities. It appears from the reports that bachun.net was transferred to the owner of bachuna.net.

2. ingushetiyaru.org

2010-01-16 18:00:01 – 2010-01-20 06:00:02

flood http www.ingushetiyaru.org

Rights in Russia [reported](#) that "a website run by an opposition group in Ingushetia, Ingushetiyaru.org, suffered a DDoS attack after publishing comments critical of the region's authorities." [Ingushetia](#) is located near Chechnya and is a politically sensitive area. Ingushetiyaru.org reported the DDoS on their [livejournal site](#) and the broader implications in this [article](#). This is not the first time there have DDoS attacks related to this region. Jeff Carr [reported](#) on another DDoS attack and implicated the RBN in the attack.

3. angusht.com

2010-01-22 12:00:01 – 2010-01-26 15:00:02

flood <http://angusht.com>

This website, angusht.com, is also related to Ingushetia and [reported](#) DDoS attacks ([here](#) too) earlier this year. Several other related sites were also [reported](#) to be inaccessible. The timing of the inaccessibility of the sites and the DDoS attacks on angusht.com and ingushetiyaru.org also correlate with [reports](#) of an [explosion](#) of a gas pipeline in Ingushetia.

4. kadyrov2012.com

2010-01-25 08:00:02 – 2010-01-27 02:00:01

flood <http://kadyrov2012.com>

The website kadyrov2012.com was a satirical website claiming that the Russian-backed Chechen leader Ramzan Kadyrov was going to run in for president in Russia's elections. Reuters [reported](#) the story on January 24 which correlate with the timing of the DDoS attacks.

This video is about 5 seconds. You must watch it to understand this properly.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rGzEs3K66hA> Baku Cake

Sadly after 15 years of this video sitting on youtube it has mysteriously disappeared. However there was one person on *****who bothered to ask the question "Who are these terrorists" when the site first started, *****. The video was in Russian/Armenian, so no one knew how to watch it. But like the way I watch the news, with the sound turned off, I don't need someone from CNN to tell me what to think. She was very angry and demanded to know who these people were. I could not answer that, but I can say one was French Algerian (Total oil contracts in Iraq see Eurodiff, Highly censored which I demonstrated to people like****) And, there were others, who obviously were paid merc's from oil companies all in glorious colour, I covered much of this ground on*****. Including Sibel Edmonds and Plame gate. Sadly no one made the connection. Here is the real reason for John Kerry's downfall.

Monte Melkonian <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8rbN0RKTex8>

PART 2

Chechen Troops under sign which reads "South Ossetia Day of Transdnestr. Transdnestr is famous for people like Victor Bout. You can even buy Nukes from this place, or anything you want, provided you have the cash. Nuclear material was even found in Paris during a routine search of a suspicious looking parked car. "7/16/2001: French police arrested three men and confiscated approximately 0.5 g of HEU.", There has also been a number of suit case bombs, 3 or 5 exact number unknown, suspected of being shipped through Abkhazia, Georgia. Nuke materials have gone missing on far to many occasions.

NATO troops, and Americans either as military or mercenaries have been active in this area for a long time. During the recent conflict with Georgia, a number of dead Black people were found at the NATO base, Georgia, would never have Black people in their country unless they were told too. Georgia is a country for White Christian people only.

The Grozney oil institute is where all the evidence would be for who gave whom money and whatever else in terms of payment. Board members of Alliance Oil would also have records of this.

http://www.allianceoilco.com/?p=cg&s=bod&afw_lang=en



Ethnolinguistic Groups in the Caucasus Region



One of the more interesting things about Chechens and Dagistani's is their practice of Blood Feud. In the mountains of the Caucasus there is a town, a ghost town that has not been inhabited for almost three hundred years. The story goes that, somebody from that town killed a chicken in the neighboring village and as blood feuds go, there had to be payback. Apparently this got out of hand, ending in the complete depopulation of this village.

The problem for an invading army, as the Russians well know, is that these blood feuds have a duration. Seven generations. So revenge must be taken within this time frame. During the conflict, the Russian military would go to great lengths to remove all identifying marks from their equipment. They would file down engine numbers, remove plates and strip back paint. This was incase the machine was captured or destroyed. The Chechens et al would then get something to identify the machine, and then painstakingly trace it back until they found who was flying or driving the vehicle during the attack. Then under the obligation of blood feud, would go after the family of that person or the person if they were not already dead, or if that person had killed or was in charge of the machine that killed numerous family members of the Chechen, then they would have to return the blood plus one more. And thats how Caucasus blood feuds work.

So if some American has killed a Chechen family in the hills, they can be sure that some day, their family will be re-paid for this, We can imagine that the great great great great grandchild of these people, will be the seventh generation and will have to for-fill this debt, There will be the family of the long dead American sitting around the dinner table for thanks giving or some such event, and 100 years from now the Chechen will burst into the room declaring that this is payment whatever, and open fire. killing the correct number plus one more.

Maybe this is what GW Bush meant by "The long war" There have also been numerous reports of Chechens fighting in afghanistan, I can assure readers that this is false, There are no Chechens fighting in Afghanistan and no doubt this is a pre-emptive cover story for the American and British blood that is going to be spilled.

March 26 2000

A SECRET intelligence report accuses BP, Britain's biggest company, of backing a military coup which installed a ruthless KGB hardman in the former Soviet state of Azerbaijan.

An intelligence officer says BP hoped for a better deal on oil concessions. He goes on to allege that it later consolidated its position with the new regime when the middlemen arranged to supply the incoming government with military equipment in an "arms-for-oil" deal.

Just months afterwards BP was handed the lead role in the consortium of western companies which now dominates the oil business in the region. The £5 billion deal, described as the "contract of the century", was signed by Haydar Aliyev, the newly installed president.

TO: CHAIRMAN OF INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

"As a result of our intelligence efforts, it [is] understood that two petrol giants, BP and Amoco, British and American respectively, are behind the coup d'etat"

The former Turkish military intelligence officer said he was at meetings in Baku where arms deals were discussed. "Present in the meetings were representatives and what I understood to be senior members of BP, Exxon, Amoco, Mobil and the Turkish Petroleum Company. The topic was always oil rights and, on the insistence of the Azeris, supply of arms and mercenaries to Azerbaijan.

"All oil company representatives, including those of BP, offered the president and prime minister of Azerbaijan help in their war against Armenia."

He named one of those present as Terry Adams, then a senior BP executive.

In 1994 BP and other firms signed the £5 billion oil production-sharing deal with Aliyev to exploit the Caspian sea.

BP sources conceded last week that some oil company representatives did discuss the supply of arms. But Adams denies he or BP were involved. "It would be alien to BP's culture," he said.

Roddy Kennedy, BP Amoco's spokesman, denies it paid any bribes and says the company never helped supply arms. However, he admitted that the company had been asked by Marat Manafov, Aliyev's right-hand man, to pay a \$360m bribe.

Six months ago Manafov disappeared after making allegations about "the secret dealings of the Aliyev family with oil companies". Police in his native Slovenia say they are investigating whether he may have been abducted or killed.

The United States is once again supporting the drug dealers, gangsters and warlord fundamentalists. A State Dept. official met Chechnya's self-declared foreign minister, Ilyas Akhmadov. The Russians were dismayed. Having thrown their lot in with the supposed common struggle against terrorism, they find the Americans giving support to terrorists. After a post-Sept. 11 lull, the U.S. stepped up its criticism of human rights abuses in Chechnya. The Russians professed to be 'amazed' that the United States, as Agence France Presse reported, would meet with Chechens, 'whose direct links with Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda are being proven with constantly emerging, irrefutable evidence' ... Chechnya has always been seen here as a rerun of Kosovo, which itself was a rerun of Soviet Afghanistan.... Consider Kosovo: The U.S. facilitated a deal on the distribution of power. Leaders of the three leading Kosovo Albanian parties met the head of the U.S. office in Pristina, John Menzies, and it was proposed that the job of prime minister should go to Hashim Thaci's Democratic Party of Kosovo (DPK). Thaci is the leader of the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA). Its links to Islamic terrorism and bin Laden have been amply documented.... The KLA-NLA terrorists are funded by U.S. military aid, the UN peacekeeping budget, Al Qaeda and by drug trafficking and prostitution. Hashim was appointed prime minister thanks to U.S. efforts. Now on to Central Asia..... Washington now has 13 bases in nine countries ringing Afghanistan and in the Gulf..... Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz said the bases will serve to facilitate cooperation and training with the local military. In other words, the U.S. will, as in the Balkans, play the Islamists and anti-Islamists off against each other and reduce the countries to abject dependence. If the fates of Kosovo and Macedonia are anything to go by, the Soviet Union era will soon seem like a glorious one. "

New York Press, 6 February 2002

"The Clinton administration followed up by providing strong support to the KLA, even though it was known that the KLA supported the Muslim mujahadeen. Despite that knowledge, then Secretary of State Madeleine Albright had the KLA removed from the State Department list of terrorists. This action paved the way for the United States to provide the KLA with needed logistical support. At the same time, the KLA also received support from Iran and Usama bin Laden, along with 'Islamic holy warriors' who were jihad veterans from Bosnia, Chechnya and Afghanistan. Swiss journalist Richard Labeviere, in his book, 'Dollars for Terror,' said that the international Islamic networks linked to bin Laden received help from U.S. intelligence community. Indeed, Chechen sources claim that U.S. intelligence also aided them in their opposition to Russia. Given that U.S. policy in the post-Cold War period has not only been anti-Russian but anti-Iranian, the United States worked closely with Pakistan's predominantly Sunni Inter-Services Intelligence organization. Through ISI, the United States recruited Sunni mujahadeen by staging them in Chechnya to fight in Bosnia and later in Kosovo."

Michael Maloof, Post 9/11 Pentagon Counterterrorism Adviser

'During the first Chechen war -- from 1994 to 1996 -- **retired U.K. special forces officers trained British Muslim recruits in British territory to fight in Chechnya,**' Stratfor claims, echoing reports out of Russia. 'Some militants who attended that training and were later captured told the Russian government.' After Chechnya gained de facto independence, a scandal apparently erupted in Russia-U.K. relations when de-mining instructors from a private security firm, which included American ex-military personnel, were caught 'training Chechen militants how to launch mine and bombing attacks against Russian troops,' according to Stratfor.."

CIA mole leaked Chechnya dossier

"A 'NEAR verbatim' copy of a secret US assessment of the breakaway Chechnya region of Russia during the civil war earlier this year was given to Moscow by the CIA 'mole' Harold Nicholson two months after an official request for help was made to the FBI..... Nicholson had on his laptop computer **a top secret report by CIA operatives on the whole situation in Chechnya**, including assessments of spy satellite photographs. In addition, he twice tried computer hacking methods to break into data bases relating to the region to which only the highest-ranking CIA officers were cleared for access. The CIA is now assuming a 'worst case' scenario in the affair, with Nicholson betraying to Moscow **the identities of everyone passing through his hands during two years.**"

"Now we knew about this guy Aswat. Back in 1999 he came to America. The Justice Department wanted to indict him in Seattle because him and his buddy were trying to set up a terrorist training school in Oregon... we've just learned that the headquarters of the US Justice Department ordered the Seattle prosecutors not to touch Aswat... apparently **Aswat was working for British intelligence.**"

Interview with former US Federal Prosecutor John Loftus

"Aswat, who used to be Osama bin Laden's bodyguard, was believed by both British and US investigators to have been the key senior al-Qaeda operative who **masterminded the London bombings..... Khan and his colleagues were reportedly members of al-Muhajiroun....** Why is the [British] government downplaying these issues? American and French intelligence officials confirm that Aswat and his colleagues, Abu Hamza and Omar Bakri, were all used in an MI6 operation to recruit **British Muslims to fight in Kosovo in the 1990s... The failure of the authorities to act can only be explained in light of the fact these extremist networks were not only tolerated, but were actively protected due to their utility to British foreign policy objectives in the Balkans and elsewhere.** The danger is that the government's overwhelming imperative to conceal these policies from the public are compromising the integrity of the [7/7] criminal investigation. Many of these networks in the UK remain intact. People associated with Bakri and other UK-based operatives linked to terrorism whom I identify in my writing, and who by their own admission have undergone terrorist training and are willing to carry out attacks

inside the UK, have not been pursued.... These networks are closely associated with the UK-based operatives linked to the London bombings. **For example, in the summer of 2000, Yousef Bodanksy, former Director of the [US] Congressional Task Force on Terrorism, reported that US and British intelligence had held a formal meeting hosted by Azerbaijan (Baku) to discuss the supply of arms and funds to al-Qaeda mercenaries in the Caucasus, Central Asia and the Middle East. "**

"The only man convicted in connection with the 9/11 terrorist attacks began plotting the downfall of western society from the austere surroundings of the British Library. Court papers reveal the most detailed account yet of the life of Zacarias Moussaoui, who was once dubbed the '20th hijacker', during his nine years in London.... The evidence, some of which has been declassified for the first time, also confirms that Ramzi Binalshibh, one of the planners of the 9/11 atrocity, flew to London from Germany in December 2000 to meet Moussaoui.... Another document, written by an FBI agent before the attacks on New York and Washington, accuses **Omar Bakri Mohammed**, the radical preacher now barred from Britain, of sending his **Al-Muhajiroun** supporters to flight training schools in America..... The library confirmed this weekend that Moussaoui was issued with a five-year pass in 1994 after he had enrolled on a master's degree course in international business at South Bank University. Although Special Branch officers are believed to have made inquiries about his dealings with the library, the books he read there remain a mystery. What is certain, however, is that by the time Moussaoui's pass expired in July 1999 he was a hardened extremist who had already travelled to Afghanistan and **Chechnya to fight with the mujaheddin..... "**

'Chechnya: The Mujahideen Factor'

Joseph Bodansky, Director of the Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare of the U.S. Congress

[Special Strategic Studies Supplement, Freeman Centre For Strategic Studies, Houston, Texas, January 1998](#)

[Extracts]

.... Islamabad became directly involved in the active support for the Chechen Jihad already in the spring of 1994. At that time, the ISI-sponsored Taliban offensive endangered the flow of Heroin from Afghanistan which served to finance the Chechen revolt. Islamabad intervened to ensure the continued flow of drugs, as well as capitalize on the relationship between the Chechens and ISI-sponsored

Afghans, then maintained via Gulbaddin Hekmatyar's Hizb-i-Islami as a front, in order to expand the ISI's direct relations with the Chechen leadership. Consequently, between April and June 1994, a high-level Chechen delegation headed by a lieutenant of Dudayev's named Shamil Basayev visited the ISI-sponsored terrorist training infrastructure in both Pakistan and Afghanistan. In Afghanistan, the Chechens visited the ISI's training facilities in the Khowst area, then run under the banner of Gulbaddin Hekmatyar's Hizb-i-Islami. In Pakistan, the Chechens had a series of high level meetings with the Pakistani leadership -- particularly with Gen. Babar, Defense Minister Gen. Aftab Shahban Mirani, and General Javid Ashraf of the ISI (who was presented as the head of the ISI branch in charge of support for, and sponsorship of, Islamist causes). These three officials became the patrons of the Chechen Jihad, arranging for the establishment of a comprehensive training and arming program for the Chechens in Pakistan and Afghanistan. The Chechens also met with former ISI Chief, General Hamid Gul, and an aid of his named Col. Imam, who would assist the Chechens in arranging for local connections and contacts for their drugs and weapons smuggling operations. Moreover, Gen. Babar intervened with the Taliban leadership already in early 1994 to ensure the uninterrupted flow of Heroin from the Helmand valley. However, the Heroin was now shipped northwards to the airfield near Chitral from where the drugs, as well as a growing number of Chechens and 'Afghan' volunteers, were flown to Chechnya.

The training of the Chechens began immediately. The first hundred or so Chechens were added to the ISI-run training camps near Khowst where between two and three hundred Uzbeks and Tajiks were already being trained in guerrilla warfare and prepared for the export of the Islamist revolution into their homelands. Most important were the advanced sabotage and guerrilla warfare courses provided to a select few Chechens in the Markaz-i-Dawar center in Pakistan. In the Fall of 1994, in order to expedite the flow of expertise to Chechnya, the ISI organized mixed detachments made of recently trained Chechens and veteran Pakistani operatives, most of them with long combat experience in the ranks of the Mujahedin in Afghanistan. These forces brought with them large quantities of weapons and ammunition. In addition, fighters from an ISI battalion of Afghan Mujahedin stationed in Pakistan were also dispatched to Chechnya in late 1994 to bolster the Pakistani-Chechen detachments. These Pakistani-led detachments saw combat already around the first of 1995. Significantly, the ISI retained combat and tactical control over these detachments. The Pakistani commanders maintained radio communications with their HQ in Pakistan, not dissimilar to communications maintained between the Islamist forces in Kashmir and their rear bases in Pakistan.

By now, however, Dudayev was most alarmed by the rise of the Islamist factor. In the Spring of 1995, his earlier call for an anti-Russian Jihad was being increasingly answered as Pakistan and Iran began sponsoring the Chechen revolt. Their active

support was reinforced with arrival of growing numbers of volunteers, including Arab 'Afghans' and Islamist educators, weapons supplies, and funds. The elite forces of the Chechens were now becoming increasingly Islamist. The Islamist message of all-Caucasian Jihad, as distinct from a Chechen national liberation struggle, was increasingly popular.

Thus, by mid 1996, the war in Chechnya was fully integrated into the global struggle strategy, and not only of the Islamic Bloc, but of the Trans-Asian Axis as well. Grozny is the oil pipeline juncture for transporting Caspian Sea oil to European Russia and for export via Novorossiysk. The disconnection of this oil pipeline will expedite the transferring of this oil to the proposed Trans-Caspian pipeline and its export eastwards in the PRC's Pan-Asia Continental Oil Bridge. Militarily, a marked escalation in the fighting in Chechnya will serve more than just a containment of Russia -- a drain on manpower, supplies and resources. Politically, a prolonged unpopular war will make Moscow reluctant to confront, let alone intervene in, other conflicts in the near abroad so that the Islamists' escalation in Central Asia can take place with a lesser risk of Russian intervention.

Meanwhile, the integration of the Chechen revolt into the state-sponsored Islamist struggle continues to evolve and expand. This development is best reflected in the flow of Mujahedin from Afghanistan and Pakistan, Bosnia and the Middle East, in the further increase in the training of Chechens in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey (Northern Cyprus). The allocation of drugs from the Golden Crescent for funding the Chechen war, as well as the laundering and handling of Chechen funds by Islamist front companies and financial institutions in the West, are other expressions of support by the Islamist leadership. Moreover, the international support functions, especially in the US and Western Europe, are being run by the main Islamist organizations controlled by Iran, Pakistan, and their proteges.

The magnitude of the Chechen drug smuggling and other organized crime activities is immense. By the mid 1990s, the network of smuggling routes used by the Islamists to deliver Mujahedin and weapons into Chechnya were also used for the smuggling of drugs out of Chechnya in order to finance the Jihad and enrich its commanders.

For example, the "Abkhaz route" that is operating since late 1993 under the control of the brothers Shamil and Shirvan Basayev. Shamil Basayev was the leader of the Chechen volunteers in Abkhazia and established excellent relations with the Muslim rebels there. Using Mi-6 helicopters, the Basayev brothers are shipping drugs acquired in Pakistan and Afghanistan from the Vedenskiy Rayon of Chechnya to the heliport in New Athens, using bases set up in Dzheyrakh Gorge in Kabardino-Balkariya as their intermediate landing points. Then, from New Athens, Abkhaz smugglers deliver the drugs by truck to Port Sukhumi on the Black Sea. From there, the drugs are carried by Turkish ships to the port of Famagusta in Northern Cyprus where local drug dealers take over. On the return routes, the ships, truck and

helicopters carry arms and munitions acquired by Turkish intelligence for Basayev's forces.

The marked increase in the Chechen's aerial activities has taken place since early 1995. Back in early December 1994, Usman Imaev -- a close aide of Dudayev, who was the head of the National Bank of Ichkeriya as well as Chechnya's minister of justice and prosecutor general -- reached an agreement with representatives of the Turkish intelligence on the supply of weapons to Dudayev's forces from and via Turkey, the latter mainly from Pakistan. The ISI agreed to provide the Chechens with stockpiles dating back to the days of the Afghan Jihad. The Turks purchased large quantities of Soviet-era weapons and ammunition from Germany, from the ex-DDR arsenals, and transferred some of them to the Chechens.

By the Fall of 1997, several hundreds of Chechens were being trained in ISI-sponsored camps near Warsaj (Takhar), Jabal ol-Saraj (Parwan), Khowst (Paktia), and other smaller sites. Some 250 Chechens were undergoing clandestine training in a camp near Peshawar by ISI operatives and expert terrorists from Egypt and Sudan. Some 100 Chechens were being trained by the ISI in the Lahore area in sophisticated terrorism and urban warfare. A VEVAK-run terrorism training base in Ziarat Jah (Herat) was transferred to Gorgan (Mazandaran, Iran) in the Fall of 1995 because of the fighting. Chechens now attend other Islamist higher terrorism schools in Iran under the control of al-Quds forces. Several hundreds Mujahedin, mainly Afghans and Chechens, were being trained by Iranian intelligence and the HizbAllah in Sudan. Moreover, in the spring of 1996, in anticipation for a marked escalation, about 400 Chechens were sent to HizbAllah training camps in the Biqaa, Lebanon, to undergo the six-month advance courses run by Iranian Pasdaran instructors. These training programs still continue in early 1998, with new classes made of young Chechens replacing the graduates that returned Chechnya. Ultimately, the mere presence of Chechens in these terrorism schools is indicative of Tehran's and Islamabad's trust.

Meanwhile, the intelligence services of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey also continue to prepare, train and ship foreign volunteers to Chechnya. In Afghanistan, Shaykh Muhammad Ali Akhund organized a Taliban force for deployment to Chechnya. Most important are the Islamist commanders and instructors from Afghanistan, Pakistan and numerous Arab states -- all of them veteran 'Afghans' and 'Balkans', as well as Middle East terrorists -- who build a new generation of Chechen Mujahedin. They also constitute the core of the elite terrorist and special operations units of the Chechens. As well, they train cadres from other Caucasian states and nationalities. If the current build-up continues, Chechnya will become a center for Islamist regional and international terrorism comparable to Afghanistan or Lebanon.

Ultimately, given the Islamists' headway in Tajikistan, and Central Asia as a whole, one can foresee the emergence of an Islamist radical belt stretching from Afghanistan to Chechnya. Such a belt will be controlled and sponsored by Iran and

Pakistan. Both will use it for furthering their global and regional aspirations. The availability of weapons of mass destruction in the former Soviet Union makes this prospect all the more harrowing.

Meanwhile, the specifics of the impending escalation in Chechnya were decided upon back in late August in the summit of the senior commanders of the HizbAllah International, held in Mogadishu, Somalia. Among the participants were Usamah bin-Ladin and the Iranian Commander of the al-Quds Forces based in Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen. The summit decided to deploy between 500 and 700 'Afghan' Mujahedin (Arabs, Pakistanis, Afghans, etc.) to Chechnya during the fall. These Mujahedin would come mainly from camps in Afghanistan (particularly ISI-run camps under the nominal supervision of Abdul Rasul Sayyaf), as well as Sudan (mainly Arab 'Afghans') and Lebanon (a combination of the recently-trained Chechen-HizbAllah, and HizbAllah veterans from Persian Gulf states and Bosnia). The ISI was also directly responsible for the transportation, logistics and the transfer of "special means" (or "special weapons") to Chechnya. General Ashraf of the ISI -- who was presented to Shamil Basayev in the Spring of 1994 as the head of the ISI branch in charge of support for, and sponsorship of, Islamist causes, and who has been involved in supporting the Chechens since then -- is personally in charge of the Pakistani part of this operation. Additional funds were moved to Chechnya from Saudi Arabia and Persian Gulf states via Western Europe. Follow up decisions on the accelerated implementation of these designs were reached in late September in the follow-up summit of the senior commanders of the HizbAllah International that was also held in Mogadishu, Somalia.

The implementation of these resolutions began immediately. In mid October 1996, at least 200 of the Mujahedin were already deployed to Chechnya from camps in Pakistan and Afghanistan. The Pakistani Minister of Interior, Maj.Gen. (ret.) Naserullah Khan Babar, personally arranged for safe-conduct for these Mujahedin through both the Taliban and Ahmad Shah Massud lines, as part of the Pakistani mediation effort in Afghanistan. From north-eastern Afghanistan, these Mujahedin were transported eastward on the supply route established for the sustaining of the Afghan Mujahedin during the 1980s. The Chechnya bound Mujahedin were taken to camps near Chitral. They were flown to Chechnya from a nearby airport already used by the ISI for traffic in and out of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Meanwhile, the organization a force of over 100 Arab 'Afghans' from bases in Sudan and Yemen was near completion. These Mujahedin reached Chechnya via Iran or Afghanistan in the first half of November. Further more, the first class of Chechen-HizbAllah completed its six-month advance training in the *Pasdaran*-run HizbAllah camps in the Biqaa in mid November 1996, and its members returned to Chechnya in the early days of 1997. Altogether, some 400 Chechen graduates were dispatched from the Biqaa by the early Spring of 1997. Significantly, by early 1998, the flow of foreign Mujahedin and Chechen graduates of terrorist schools along these routes still continues.

By the Fall of 1996, the leadership of Chechnya was openly advocating the themes raised by the Islamist leadership, particularly the possibility of resumption of fighting. Thus, Chechen leader Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev declares that he "cannot affirm that the war has really ended." Chechen Commander Shamil Basayev concurs that the war "is suspended." Because "Russia has proved that it does not keep its promises," Basayev believes that "the possibility of the war being resumed remains on the cards."

By now, Moscow and Grozny were negotiating the fixing of the major oil pipeline crossing Chechnya and the resumption of shipping oil from the Caspian Sea to Russia. In early June, as the pace of the oil negotiations was growing, Maskhadov sought to stress the Islamic identity of Chechnya in order to gain political support from the oil producing states of the Middle East. Hence, Maskhadov dissolved Chechnya's secular courts and left only Islamic tribunals, based on the *Sharia*, as the legitimate elements of the country's legal system.....

Since late August, 1997, two trends have dominated events in Chechnya:

- (1) Moscow is increasingly apprehensive about a growing penetration of the US into the Caucasus, in quest for oil and challenging Russia's vital interests. Moreover, the US is using conservative Arab regimes as conduits.
- (2) Official Grozny is demonstrating unprecedented self-confidence and affluence, including Maskhadov's early September declaration about the building of a new Capital city -- Dzhokar -- rather than attempting to rebuild the devastated Grozny without explaining the source of the funds. Moscow estimates that the money came from the Muslim World under US influence. These trends cast a long shadow over the negotiations on a permanent settlement scheduled to begin in Moscow in late September. Maskhadov was very optimistic about his ability to convince Yeltsin to sign a treaty acceptable to Grozny -- that is, an inter-state treaty recognizing Chechnya's independence.....

Again, unfolding activities suggest confidence in the Muslim World in the near term realization of this scenario. Even before the formal political decision on the future of the region, several states have jointly embarked on active economic maneuvering with outright political ramifications. Most important is the effort, blessed by the US and the UK, to create a so-called Caucasian common market that will concentrate on energy development while excluding Russia from its activities. This effort is developing since the Fall of 1997, and is supported by all the states of the Transcaucasus region except Armenia, by major Western oil corporations, and by organizations lobbying their interests, both in the United States and Britain. Moscow is most alarmed by the establishment of a Caucasian-American chamber of commerce because it is led by Khozh-Akhmed Nukhayev -- a leader of a Chechen criminal grouping in Moscow in the early 1990s and subsequently First Deputy Prime Minister in Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev's Government in Chechnya.

Moscow also learned that back in October 1997, a group of prominent businessmen and politicians from Britain, Pakistan, and Hong Kong, signed a protocol of intent regarding the establishment of a Transcaucasian energy company with Aslan Maskhadov as if he was the President of a sovereign state. According to the agreement Chechnya would participate in the project by providing the emerging consortium with a right to rent part of the Baku-Grozny-Novorosiisk oil pipeline with attached enterprises and infrastructure.

Concurrently, aspirant regional powers are making moves in the security and oil realm suggesting confidence in the imminent implementations of their designs. Pakistan is reinforcing the ISI-controlled Afghan security detachments in Azerbaijan. In late 1993 and early 1994, the ISI deployed several hundreds strong Hizb-i-Islami forces to Azerbaijan to help fight the Armenians and guard the oil pipelines. Meanwhile, Turkey is planning on taking over parts of the US Air Base at Incirlik that is being evacuated. The new Turkish forces will provide the security of the Baku-Ceyhan oil pipeline through both stationary and mobile forces.

Thus, Moscow believes, and not without reason, that all of these activities and preparations make sense only in case Russian influence and presence in the Caucasus is drastically reduced. A flare-up of Islamist terrorism and subversion is a prime instrument to achieve this end.

And Moscow has very good reasons to be apprehensive. On January 6, 1998, Pyotr Marchenko, a plenipotentiary representative of the Russian President in Adygei, Dagestan, Kabardin-Balkaria and Karachai-Circassia and also in Stavropol Territory, noted that the Russian security services have accumulated evidence that "the Northern Caucasus is a region of special and enhanced interest for foreign secret services" as well as the terrorist organizations they sponsor. He disclosed that the security services "had detained and were investigating cases of a number of citizens from the West and the Middle East, who took part in reconnaissance and sabotage operations. These operations are aimed at destabilising the situation and, in particular in Dagestan, at kindling internecine strife." The intelligence operatives exposed did not limit themselves to collection of data about Russia or other regional activities. "Overseas secret services," Marchenko stressed, "all but openly organize, train and equip militants at semi-clandestine centers, which is not always actively resisted in the localities." According to Marchenko, the late December 1997 terrorist strike in Buinaksk "had been provoked by precisely such militants."

Meanwhile, Moscow is determined to resolutely fight the escalation and intensification of Islamist terrorism in the Caucasus. Hence, resolving the Chechen crisis thus becomes a major challenge and urgent necessity. Given the growing economic and strategic importance of the Caucasus, the future of Chechnya is more than a bilateral issue. Thus, a new struggle for the control of the Caucasus and their rich oil reserves is escalating. And as the Moscow-Grozny negotiations over oil and political issues become even more crucial, given their ramifications for

Russia's own vital interests, the expediency of using Islamist terrorism, violence and subversion in order to exert additional pressure on Moscow will only increase. Determined to consolidate their control over the strategically and economically crucial Caucasus, the Islamists and their sponsoring states have already resolved to escalate their terroristic Jihad to achieve what no negotiations can deliver. And herein lies the quintessence of the grim prospects for the Caucasus.".....

Here is a link to numerous video's that will show these people using such things as American made stinger missiles. You tube does not seem to mind showing dead people, so long as they are not American troops.

<http://www.kavkazcenter.com/eng/video/>

Obama Appoints a Not-Too-Long-Ago-Hatched Neocon Larva

President Obama appears to have run out of Non-Neocon candidates to appoint for crucial positions. After one year with no ambassador to fill the position in Azerbaijan, the President reached out to and appointed a young neocon with a tangled web of conflicts. I am talking about a neocon and his wife, a duo who for the last decade and a half have been attached to figures such as Michael Rubin, Barry Rubin, Daniel Pipes, Richard Perle, Robert Novak...We have here a fairly young to-be-ambassador neocon, whose lavish wedding in Turkey could not have been possible without the generosity of those involved in the Baku-Ceyhan Pipeline projects, and corrupt figureheads in Azerbaijan politics...This is about a shady neocon figure with a shadier role in the almost-forgotten Georgia-Russia incident a couple of years ago...We are talking about neocon Matt Bryza and his more-of-a-neocon think-tank damsel Zeyno Baran; President Obama's choice for the ambassadorship in Azerbaijan.

Last Thursday Mr. Bryza was on the defensive when he appeared before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. While the general MSM coverage placed its main focus on Bryza's questionable actions, actually lack of actions, on the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflicts and incidents involving the desecration of ancient Armenian gravesites in the town of Julfa in the Azerbaijani exclave of Naxcivan, very little coverage was given to his even greater baggage and background. [Here](#) is one of those cursory coverages I'm talking about:

Bryza also pledged to not let his personal life affect his work. His wife, Zeyno Baran, is of Turkish origin, which some Armenian critics say leads to an anti-Armenian bias. Baran, who was present at the hearing, has also been cited as a source of potential conflict of interest for Bryza in terms of energy politics. She works for the Hudson Institute, a Washington-based think-tank which receives funding from ExxonMobile and other energy companies. Azerbaijan is a key “southern corridor” country for planned increases in gas shipment from the Caspian region to Europe.

...

Bryza’s neocon damsel’s past and present, and her various business and close associations are only the tip of a gigantic iceberg. But rest assured, our media and Congress will not go ‘there’, of course, without being forced to do so, that is.

So who is this quietly conceived hatched Neocon Larva, Matt Bryza?

As before I am going to start with the common pedigree chosen by our shallow MSM journalist friends and the like; the type that doesn’t raise many (if any) flags, at first glance:

Matthew J. Bryza is a diplomat who became Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European and Eurasian Affairs in June 2005. Two months ago President Obama appointed him as the US Ambassador to Azerbaijan. Here is a [canned description](#) of his job as a ‘diplomat’:

In this capacity, he is responsible for policy oversight and management of U.S. relations with countries in the Caucasus and Southern Europe. He also leads U.S. efforts to advance peaceful settlements of the separatist conflicts of [Abkhazia](#) and [South Ossetia](#) in Georgia, and works with the Special Negotiator for Eurasian Conflicts to advance a settlement to the [Nagorno-Karabakh](#) conflict. Additionally, Bryza coordinates U.S. energy policy in the regions surrounding the Black and Caspian Seas. He also works with European countries on issues of tolerance, social integration, and [Islam](#).

In April 2001, Bryza joined the [National Security Council](#) as Director for Europe and Eurasia, with responsibility for coordinating U.S. policy on [Turkey](#), [Greece](#), [Cyprus](#), the [Caucasus](#), Central Asia, and Caspian energy.

Bryza served as the deputy to the Special Advisor to the President and Secretary of State on Caspian Basin Energy Diplomacy from July 1998 to March 2001. In this

capacity, Bryza coordinated the U.S.

Government's inter-agency effort to develop a network of oil and gas pipelines in the Caspian region. During 1997-1998, Bryza was special advisor to Ambassador [Richard Morningstar](#), coordinating U.S. Government assistance programs on economic reform in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

Bryza served at the U.S. Embassy in [Moscow](#) during 1995-1997, first as special assistant to Ambassador [Thomas R. Pickering](#), then as a political officer covering the Russian Duma, the Communist Party, and the Republic of [Dagestan](#) in the North Caucasus.

He worked on European and Russian affairs at the [State Department](#) during 1991-1995. Bryza served in [Poland](#) in 1989-1991 at the U.S. Consulate in [Poznań](#) and the U.S. Embassy in [Warsaw](#), where he covered the Solidarity movement, reform of Poland's security services, and regional politics.

At first glance the above description is about a good ole boring tie-wearing State Department bureaucrat who was docile and boring enough to last through four administrations: Bush Sr., Clinton, Bush Jr., and now, Obama; that and the fact that the guy has been climbing the ladder steadily and rather quickly. Taking a closer look, if we have enough interest and if we are paying attention, our man's operational file stands out a bit:

Caucasus, Central Asia, Eurasia, Caspian Sea, Turkey, Russia, Dagestan, Georgia...

Look just a little bit closer and you'll notice even more important key works associated with key operations falling within the real interest of the key people:

Caspian Basin, Caspian Energy, Energy Diplomacy, Islam, Oil & Gas Pipelines...

You and I know that '*they*' don't put just *any* good ole boring bureaucrat in positions dealing with the above key regions and dealing with the above key operations and issues. Right? Right. So

back to the real question: who is this Matt Bryza? How did he get his start? Whose protégé was he to make it this far this fast? Who are his buddies? The answers to some of these questions take time and real effort to discover, since you won't find them by browsing through MSM news archives or biographical synopses posted here and there...

Let's start with the key person leading to Bryza's acceptance and entry as a larva into the nest of the major neocon players, and his speedy ascent thereafter:

Richard Morningstar & His Closeted Neocon Status

From Morningstar's commonly cited pedigree sheet we know that he and Bryza collected degrees from Stanford University, which later led to their mentor-protégé relationship. In 1997 Bryza became special advisor to Ambassador [Richard Morningstar](#), coordinating U.S. Government assistance programs on economic reform in the Caucasus and Central Asia during 1997-1998. Digging a little bit [more](#):

*In 1998 **Bryza** was **Morningstar**'s chief lieutenant in managing U.S. Caspian Sea energy interests as Deputy to the Special Advisor to the President and Secretary of State*

on Caspian Basin Energy Diplomacy, where he remained until March of 2001, and he worked on developing what are now U.S. and Western plans to circumvent Russia and Iran and achieve dominance over the delivery of energy supplies to Europe.

Interestingly, last year, one year before Obama appointed Bryza as an Ambassador to Azerbaijan, on April 20, 2009, Morningstar was [appointed](#) to the role of supporting U.S. energy goals in the Eurasian region.

Morningstar was special advisor to the Clinton administration on Caspian energy; time to reunite the old mentor and his protégé for the next attempt on the Baku-Ceyhan Pipeline.

Morningstar's status as one of the power player neocons has been long closeted.. During the 90s he was working with and serving one of the main agendas of Neocon players such as Elliott Abrams, Dick Cheney, Frank Gaffney, Paul Wolfowitz ...People tend to pay attention only to the top 25 signatories and contributors of [Project for the New American Century-PNAC](#). Yes, that infamous list also includes the Neocons shining star for Central Asia & the Caucasus, Mr. Richard L. Morningstar.

Conn Halinan's counterpunch [article](#) in 2004 aptly highlights an important fact when it comes to the Haliburtons, Perles and Wumsers and their Project for the New American

Century (PNAC) as it relates to Central Asia:

The recent move of oil companies and the U.S. military into Central Asia is a case in point. It was President Bill Clinton, not George W. Bush, who crafted that strategy. It was not the

*Republicans who brought Halliburton and Cheney into the Caspian region,
but Clinton advisor Richard Morningstar, now a John Kerry point man."*